seply to the remark of the Senator from Delaware and others, he defended this proposed general legislation. He admitted that he was generally opposed to "tacking" upon the appropriation bills measures of general legislatics, but he contended that the practice had legislatics, but he contended that the practice had beer in favor of such legislation. I quote from his specches on that occasion to show that he did not specches on that occasion to show that he did not specches on that occasion in 1849, that this kind of legislation was "unparliamentary, unconstitutional, expolutionary."

think in 1804, unparliamentally, unconstitutionally, begalation was unparliamentally, unconstitutionary;
"There may be no precedent," save the Senator, "which has accepted to the length, but there have been precedents—indeed gaze to this length, but there have been precedents—indeed gaze to this length, but there have been precedents—indeed hardly as appropriation passes which does not contain one, so hardly as appropriation, and I think this case presents one, but there are exceptions, and I think this case presents one but the Senate, whenever it has any favorite object in view, but there are exceptions, and I think this case presents one but the Senate, whenever it has any favorite object in view, but the senate are exceptions, and I think this case presents of the purpose of putting and a property of the purpose of putting the incongruous clause, abouthing flogging in the Navy, in a general appropriation bill. I may say that the whole general tegulation for the Navy and Army has been, for the last face or expects, done on general appropriation bills."

"Hardly an appropriation bule."

"Hardly an appropriation passes," exclaims the Renator from Virginia. "which does not contain general legislation, so far as the principle is concerned!

"The general legislation for the Army and Navy," he tells us, "has been done on general appropriation bills!" Now it is "unparliamentary" for the House to put this provise into the bill!"

bills!" Now it is "upparliamentary" for the House to put this provise into the bill."

The Senator from Virginia nearest to me (Mr. Mason), who will not even consider the expediency of repealing the obnexious Kansas laws until the House backs square down from this amendment, supported his collegue in the efforts to force through a revision of the tariff by means of the civil and diplomatic bill. He

Sir, we have found from practical experience that, at least,

"Sir, we have found from practical experience that, at least, at the short ression of Congress, you can get an measure through unless you can make that measure actual stactly of the whiteleaf an appropriation bits. This is not the first instance. There is no precedent in this. The precedent has been catablished before. It startles homerable gentlemen, because it is a great measure which is placed in this vericle in order to set it through but we have measures comparatively minor every day made to avail themselves of the same aid of getting through in legislation."

"There is no precedent," exclaims the Senator, "in "this! The precedent has been established before!" Yee, Sir, "the precedent has been established, yet the Senator who uttered those words in March, 1855, makes this chamber echo with his anathemas upon the House for acting upon "established precedent." O, consistency! Thou art indeed a jewe! The Senator from Conn. (Mr. Toucey) came to the aid of his friends from Virginia. That Senator said:

"But I rose only for the purpose of vindicating the course of the Committee. I am opposed to blending in our legislation analyses that are not connected. I think it is wrong. When I appeared without conclour, to adopt this measure if we approve of it. We have a right, a perfect right, and without conclour, to adopt this measure if we approve of it."

In 1855, it was only "impolitic to blend in legisla-

In 1855, it was only "impolitic to blend in legisla-"tion rubjects not connected!" "When I say wrong,
"I mean impoltic," exclaimed the Senator from Connecticut then. Now, it is "unparliamentary, unconnecticut then. Now, it is "unparliamentary, unconnecticut then. Now, it is "unparliamentary, unconnecticut then worthy of the Senate of the United States?

That Senator went so far the other day as to tell us that Senator went so far the other day as to tell us that the senator was opposed to the That Senator went so far the other day as to tell us that the House knew the Senate was opposed to the proviso! Well, Sir, supposing the House did know the Senator from Connecticut, and his compeers on that side of the Chamber did not relieb this proviso, were the members bound to surrender their own judgments to gratify the wishes and meet the exigencies of those Senators! Perhaps it would save a great deal of trouble if the Senate should send down to the House, whenever it made a proposition, that it would be distasteful to the Senate to send the matter up here. Such a sentiment is better fitted for the Senate of Louis Napoleon than for this Chamber. This provise is "revolutionary, unparliamentary, unconstitutional," because the House knew that it was distasteful to the Senate. Sir, such a suggestion as this tutional," because the House knew that it was disasteful to the Senate. Sir, such a suggestion as this
would excite a smile, if uttered by a third-rate county
court lawyer in some Justice's court. I dismiss it from
this Chamber. While the proposition of the Senator
from Delaware was pending, to strike out of the bill
the sections relating to the revision of the revenue
laws. Mr. Wells, then a Senator here, complimented
the Senator from Virginia for rising above the little
technicalities of parliamentary practice, and standing
upon his "rights and privileges." Mr. Wells said:
"I honor him more than ever after the language which he has "I henor him more than ever after the language which he has used here to night, that he, as an American statesman, and an American citizen, will exercise the rights and privileges which he possesses, and discharge the duties which are incumbent upon him, independent of any of these technical trammels."

American citizen, will exercise the rights and privileges which he possesses, and dacharge the duties which are incumbent upon him, independent of any of these technical trammels."

This compliment so generously tendered by the Sen ator from New-Hampshire, was gracefully, and I doubt not, Sir, gratefully received by the Senator from Virginia. I think the other Senator from Virginia, and the Senator from Connecticut, who last year rose with the Chairman of the Finance Committee above "technical trammels," would willingly have shared in the compliment of the Senator from New-Hampshire. Fourteen Senators on the other side of the Chamber last year rose with these Senators above "technical trammels," and voted to force through the Senate the revision of the tariff by using the civil and diplomatic bill. Now, these Senators join in pronouncing the action of the House "revolutionary," unparlamentary," unconstitutions)." By the vetes, and out of the mouths of these Senators, I convict them and condemn them. I have examined many of the appropriation bills, running back as far as the administration of Gen. Jack son. I have examined many of the appropriation bills, running back as far as the administration of the Army bills of recent date, and I have not yet found one upon which I have not found engrafted general legislation. I have not found engrafted general legislation. I have not found engrafted general legislation, that the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Hunter) was right when he said that, "for the last five or six years "most of our general legislation for the Navy and "Army was made in the Appropriation bills." I find that the act abolishing flogging in the Navy was carried upon an Appropriation bill, and that the venerable Senator from Michigan (Mr. Cass) voted for it, although be now joins in denouncing the House for this at empt upon the Army bill to arrest the further execution of laws by the army in Kansas, which he has pronounced upon this floor "a disgrace to the country and the age." Sir, if the Senator could the age." Sir, if the Senator could vote to put upon an Appropriation bill an act prohibiting the inhuman and degrading system of flogging under the national flag upon the seas, surely he should not denounce as "unparliamentary" or "revolutionary" this attempt to engraft upon the Army Appropriation bill a provision forbidding the President to execute with the bayonets the law by which women yee, Sir, women, may be punished by "stripes not exceeding twenty one." Shall your dragoons stand guard white these "twenty-one stripes" are laid on to the back of woman? Having demonstrated, Mr. President, that the Senators from Virginia and Connecticut and their associates here, by their speeches and votes, have sustained, fully sustained, the action of the House; having demonstrated that their new-born zeal for parliamentary law and constitutional modes of legislation is all pretense, mere hollow-hearted pretence, I now pass to the consideration of the provisions of the proviso—to the discussion of the provisions of the proviso—to the discussion of the precise issues that divide the two Houses and the members in both Houses. The people of the United States are a practical people, and I tell Senators upon the other saide of the Chamber, that the practical sense of the country will decide this issue—not upon petry constitutional mibbles; not upon the technicalities of parliapractical people, and I tell Senators upon the other aide of the Chamber, that the practical sense of the country will decide this issue—not upon petty constitutional quibbles; not upon the substance of the proviso itself. Mr. President, the Senator from California, (Mr. Weller) without consultation with his political associates, yesterday introcuced his bill to extend over Kansae the provisions of the Constitution of the Inited States. That the Senator intended to repeal some few of the obnorious enactments of the Kansas Legislature, which he denounced as "infamous,"—"a disgrace to the country, to this age, or any age," I have no doubt. But his bill does not accomplish that object. Why does not the Senator clearly and distinctly point out the acts he intends to abrogate? Why resont to this declaration of general principles? Why refenct the Constitution in Kansas? The Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Butler) has characterized the bill as a declaration of abstract principles. With a judiciary over which Lecompte presides—a Judge who decrees printing-presses and holes to be muisances to be put down by cannon shot—a Judge who instructs Juries to indict Governors, Senators, and Representatives for high treason and constructive treason, I am sure these laws will be pronounced in harmony with the abstract declaration embodied in the bill of the Senator from California. The Senator lelis us to-day that his proposition was not received on this side of the Chamber in good faith. The Senator is mistaken. We all welcomed his bill. I moved two additional sections to secure the object he sought to pass his bill they could easily have voted down my e. If the Senator and his associates wished to his bill they could easily have voted down my dirents. He knows, they know, that we should pass his bill they could easily have voted down my amendments. He knows, they know, that we should wote for his bill even if it could not be amended. But I can tell the Senator why this bill goes to the table to-day, and by his consent. His bill was met by the stern resustance of Senators on his side of the Chamber—Senators that are obeyed quite as implicitly here as they are on the plantation. A debate sprung up and Senators on his side of the Chamber were illustrating the beauties of that Squatter Sovereignty which the people of Kansas have found a delusion, and a cheat. Your leaders were mortified and alarmed. The Senator from Va. (Mr. Hunter) came to the rescue. The Senate adjourned in hot haste, and Senators hursed into secret complave, where it was determined to strangle the Senator's bantling. This morning the Senator from Cal. came in here, and in the face of the country, assisted in the lamelation. Sir, the good intentions of the Senator—the measure he had in a moment of independence conceived, are all to-day immolated upon the altar of party expediency. The Senator from Va. (Mr. Mason) rose and censured not only Senators upon this side of the Chamber, who have pronounced the Kansas laws hasmous, but chided in no gentle terms the venerable Senators from Mich. (Mr. Case), and Del. (Mr. Clay bon.) and the Senator from Cal. (Mr. Weiler), for proclaiming these enactments a disgrace to the age in

which we live. That Senator confessed that he had not read these laws, yet with sublime andacity he steed up before the Senate, and presumed to rebuke Senators on this side of the Chamber, who have read there laws, who have studied and mastered this whole Kansas question, and the distinguished Senators from Itel, and Mich., whose attainments and a squisitions contribute so much to elevate and adorn the Senate. We have no right, the Senator from Va. tells us, to denounce these laws because they were made by a pertient of the American people. No right to denounce laws that would give a darker fue to the bloody code of Draco, because American cutzons made them! But the Senator, after announcing this singular doctrine, forgot to act up to it, for he declared that we had "laws in the Northern States that made the worst breed of men en earth." Will the Senator designate there laws which make this vile breed of men! If we have such laws, point them out—denounce them—brand them—hold them up to the secont of the universe until the people shall blot them out of the statute books. I know the Senator from Va. has associated with this breed of men from the North, and he has seen them "turn pale as creamfaced looss" at the nod of their masters. Sir, the laws of the North did not make these men. They have been deluded by the Slave Power until.

"Pliant and apt, they lose no chance to show To what base depths aporteey can ru."

"Pliant and apt, they lose no chance to show To what base depths apostacy can go."

The Senator from Virginia will respect no laws until the House backs square down. He would have the people of the Territories amend their own laws if they do not like them. If that Section 19 do not like them. If that Senator had condescended to examine the subject so that he would be authorized to give opinions entitled to consideration here or in the country, he would have made the discovery that the Free-State people of Kansas are completely disfran Free-State people of Kansas are completely distrati-chised by these laws—that they have no power to right their wrongs—no power to frame and control the Gov-ernment of that Territory. The Free-State man of Kansas, who went into the Territory after you had begislated freedom out, under the delusive promise that they could a apents future, are disfranchised and powerhers. The murdered Dow, the murdered Barber, the mardered Brawn, and the murdered Hayt, who sheep powerlers. The murdered Dow, the murdered Barber, the murdered Brown, and the murdered Hoyt, who sleep in their bloody shrouds beneath the virgin soil of Kansas have as much power to legally shape its future as have the Free State men who yet linger upon the soil, disfranchised, dishonored, and degraced. On the 30th of March, 1855, the peope of Kansas were summoned to the poils to sleet a Legislative Assembly. Five thousand armed men from Missouri rushed into the Territory, seized the electorial urns, and by force and fraud elected a Legislature. That Legislature assembled and proceeded to consummate the work of conquest. This invasion, this usurpation, this legislation has been upheld by the Executive with the army of the United States. The House of Representatives declare that the President shall uphold this usurpation—these effactments, with the army. The Senate insist that the President shall uphold this usurpation—these enactments, with the bayonet. Let us examine the acts of these usurpers which Senators will not repeal, which the arms of the usurpetion—these enactments, with the bayonet. Let us examine the acts of these usurpers which Senators will not repeal, which

mente, with the bayonet. Let us examine the acts of these usurpers which Senators will not repeal, which they must shal be upheld and enforced by the sabers of the dragooms. By these enactments the free people of the Territory are all distanchised.

"No person who shall have been convicted of any violation of any proxision of any act of Congress entitled as act respecting fugnitives from justice, and person secaping from the service of their masters, approved Feu 1, 1793, or of an act to amend and supplementary to said act, approved Sept. 12, 1890, whether such conviction were by criminal proceeding or by civil action for the recovery of any pensity prescribed by either of said acts. In any courts of the United States, or of any State or Territory, shall be artitled to vote at any section, or to hold any office in this Territory—erovided further, that if any person offering to yet shall be challenged and required to take an oath or affirmation, to be actualisticed by one of the jurges of election, that we ill state in the provisions of the above recited acts of Congress, and of the act entitled 'An act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kanese, approved May 30, 185, and shall refuse to take such oath or affirmation, the vote of such person shall be rejected."

By this act the actual settlers of Kansas, if one of them should have "harbored "—that is, given a cup of cold water a curst of head and a night's shaller.

shall be rejected."

By this act the actual settlers of Kansas, if one of them should have "harbored"—that is, given a cup of cold water, a crust of bread, and a night's shelter to some poor, weary fugitive, fleeing with, perhaps, bloochounds baying on his track, from slavery to find freedom and protection beneath the flag of the British Quees, and been convicted of that act of humanity and Christian charity in past years, he would be disfranchised altogether. Perhaps the Senator from Virginia, who has, I suppose, a paternal affection for his monstrosity—the Fagitive Slave Law—thinks this act of proscription just! Here is a provision requiring a test onth to support the Fugitive Slave act and the Kansas-Nebrask's act—a provision that wholly disfranchises all Northern men who have the least sense of manhood left. This test oath, which disfranchises the Free-State men, the Honse declares shall not be further upheld and enforced by the army. The Senate, by the votes of the Senators from New England (Mesers, Toncey and Allen), from the Central States (Mesers, Bigler, Brodhead and Wright), and the North-west (Mesers, Cass, Douglas, Pugh, Bright and Didge), has declared that the President shall not be dedenied the use of the army to enforce this gigantic crime of usurped power against the free people of Kansas. Let the people, Su—let the people of New-England, of Pennsylvania and the North-west—remember that their Senators have voted that the President shall not be denied the use of the army to enforce this test oath that disfranchises free men. These Senators have responded to the declarations of the Senators have r this test oath that diefranchises free men. These Sens tors have responded to the declarations of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Hunter), and they are ready to let the bill fail and the army perish rather than yield up the power to uphold with the bayonet this crowning act of ususpation. By another act of this Kanas-

"Each member of the regarder the laws of this Termory, the fitted or appointed to office under the laws of this Termory, the little an oath to support the provisions of an act entitled "An act respecting fugilities from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters, approved Feb 12, 1783, and of an act to amend and supplementary to said last mentioned act, approved Sept 18, 1850", and of an act certified "An act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas," approved the last of the said last of the said last organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, approved the last of the said l

No man can be elected to an office except by men who have swern to support the Fugitive Slave law. It is fitting, then, that these officers thus chosen shall take this degracing oath. What an opportunity the people have to right their wrongs, when not one of them can vote or hold an office, if elected, without taking these test oaths. Is it not the sheerest mackery to tell the people of that Territory that they are left free to frame their own institutions! These test oaths are to be enforced, say the Administration Senators, by the army, or the flag of the country shall come down from the fortresses of the country, the army be disbanded, and the line of sea coasts and the frontiers exposed to the foe. Having prescribed test oaths for voting and holding office, test oaths that disfranchise and procernbe honcet Free State men, this Legislature proceeded to eract laws and to put them in execution, by which the offices were all filled for long periods by the Legislature. District Attorneys, Sheriffs, Probate Judges, and County Commissioners were chosen by the man can be elected to an office except by mer Judges, and County Commissioners were chosen by the Legislature, and the County Commissioners were authorized to appoint County Treasurers, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Constables, and all other officers of tices of the Peace, Constables, and all other officers or agents provided by law. The people were overpowered, conquered, then disfranchised, proceribed, and denied the right to elect even a Constable. Having driven conscientious Free-State men from the ballothox and excluded them from holding office, having imposed upon the people a long list of efficials chosen by the usurpers or their agents, this Legislature enacted a chapter of atrocious acts, which The National Intelligencer pronounces offensive to every notion of Free Government, and which Congress owes it to public decency to abrogate. I propose, Mr. President, to hold these laws, which you insist the President shall enforce with the army, up to the gaze of the Senate and the country. I ask the Senaters upon the Administration side of the Chamber to examine well this black code which they will not repeal.

side of the Chamber to examine well this black code which they will not repeal.

"If any free person and, bring into print, write, publish or circulate, or cause to be brought into printed, written, published or circulated, in the Territory, any bode, paper, magazine, pamphlet or circulated, in the Territory, any bode, paper, magazine, pamphlet or circulated, in the purpose of exciting insurrection, rebellion, ravoit or conspiracy, on the part of the slaves, free negroes or nulatives, such person shall be guilty of felony, and susil softer death."

The literature of the world is against human bondinge. If any one shall bring into the Territory those songs of liberty, or those appears for freedom to which the burnan heart always beats responsive, such person may be charged with the offerse of bringing into the Territory such books for the purpose of exciting revoit, and may be convicted and pay the penalty of death, senators, remember, this is one of the laws you insist shall be enforced by the army.

Senators, tehember, this is one of the lawryou and seal shall be enforced by the army.

"If any person shall entire out of this Territory any slave with laten to effect or prouve the freedom of soon sawe he shall be adunged gonity of grand larreny, and on conviction thereof, shall be der death."

shall entice—ver, that is the word—if any native of your State, in Kansas Mr. President, holding that Slavery does not legally exist in the Territory, shall say to be bondinan he has a right to go free from his master, and if the bondman shall go out of the Territory, death is the penalty. The House declares the army shall not enforce this monstrous act. You, Sir, vote to retain the power in Executive hands.

"If any person shall add or said the sticing decaying, or persuading, or carrying away, or sending out of this Territory any slave, with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and, at conviction thereof, shall safer death.

This section of this black code makes.

This section of this black code makes it a crime, punishable with death, to aid in carrying out of the Territory a person claimed as a slave. Sir, this is a moretione act—an act to be enforced with the army. So daplares the American Senate in the noon of the 19th

deplaces the American Senate in the most of the 19th century.

"If any person shall entire, decry or carry away out of any State, or other Territory of the United States, any slave, with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, and shall bring such slave into the Territory, he shall be adjudged guity of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof, the person offending shall softer death."

"If any person shall sid, assist, harbor, or conceal any slave who may have accaped from the service of the mater, he shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by impris, meant at hard labor for a term of not less than five years."

Here is an act making it a felony, to be punished by not less than five years but lesses than five years.

secieting or aiding a slave that has escaped from his

accisting or aiding a slave that has escaped from his master. Five years' imprisonment to obey the command of Holy Writ to give a cup of water, a crust of bread, or shelter to the stranger—a deed of humanity which even the wandering Arab of the Desert would perform! The supporters of the Administration in both Houses will allow an act like this to be enforced by the army. Let the Christian men of America remember these votes.

"If any Marshal, Sheridf or Constable shall, when required by any person, refuse to aid or assist in the arrist and capture of any slave that may have escaped from the service of his master or owner in this Territory or any State or other Territory, such officer shall be fined in a sam of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500."

"If any person shall knowingly ald in bringing into printing publishing or circulating within this Territory, any book, paper, pamplied, magazine, band till or circular containing any statements, arguments, optimes, sentiments, doctrine, advice of invende any publishing to induce such slaves to escape from the service of their masters, he shall be gollty of felouy, and be punished by imprisonment and hard labor for a term of not less than five years.

There is hardly a book in the English language that is not calculated, if read to or by a bondman, to produce diseffection. This enactment must be upueld and enforced by the sword. So declares the Senate.

"If any free person, by speaking or by writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory, or shall introduce into this Territory, print, publish, write, curculate or cause to be introduced into this Territory, withen, printed, published or circulated in this Territory, which printed of presons to hold slaves in this Territory, which with the propose to be introduced into this Territory, which printed of persons to hold slaves in the Territory, such person shall be deemed guity of felony and punished by imprisonment at hard shoof for a term of not less than two years."

The propriation for the army fail, to let the army be the banced, rather than withhold from the President the power to enforce this atrocious not with the army. The Free-State men of Kansas may, under this act, be sent to the pententiary, they may be chained together and compelled to toil on the public works. A sen of your State, Mr. President, and a son of my State may go into Kansas to become actual residents. They cannot vote unless they will swear to support the Fugitive Slave acts of 1793 and 1850; they cannot fill the humblest office unless they will swear to support these Fugitive Slave acts; they cannot practice law withou; swearing to support these Fugitive Slave acts. If they deny the right of persons to hold slaves, they will be held in the custody of a sheriff sworn to support these Fugitive Slave acts. They will be prosecuted by a District Attorney sworn to support these Fugitive Slave acts. They will be tried by a jury from which has been excluded every person who is conscient which has been excluded every person who is conscientiously opposed to holding slaves, or who does not admit the right to hold slaves in this Territory. If convicted they must be sentenced not less than two years, and it may be for ten, twenty, or for life. And here is the negative prescribed:

it may be for ten, twenty, or for life. And here is the penaity prescribed:

"The shior keeper, or other person having charge of such cenvict, shall cause such convict, while engaged at such labor, to be exemply confined by a chain six feet in length of not less than four interests as few interests are more than three ciphths of an inch link, with a result build of iron of soil less than four nor more more made in the confined that the ciphth of an inch link, with a result build of iron of soil less than four nor more more more made in dismoster attached; which chain shall be securely fastened to the ankle of such convict with a strong lock and key. And such keeper, or other person baving charge of such convict, may, if hocessary, confine such convict, while so engaged at hard labor, by other chains or other means in his discretion, so as to keep such convict secure and prevent his escape. And when there shall be two or more convicts under the charge of such keeper or other person, such convicts shall be fastened together by strong chains with strong locks and keys, during the time such convicts shall be engaged in such hard labor without the we'lls of any such juil or prison."

The House, Mr. President, would withhold from the Executive the authority to enforce illegal and inhuman enactments. The Senate insists upon the duty of the President to execute them, and if necessary to use the army for that purpose. Every breeze from the free North brings to the House the imperative commands of the people to stand firmly by Kansas in this crisis. The New-York Heraid, committed to no party, independent of all parties, having no sympathy with the mirrority in this chamber and the maiority in the other, calls upon the Representatives of the people to stand firm. It utters the voice of the conservative men of the country.

"To faiter, is to bring into danger all these sacred rights

stand firm. It utters the voice of the conservative men of the country:

"To fairer, is to bring into danger all these sacred rights attained by the blood and treasure of our fathers, and to overtun ril con Constitutional seferyards for liberty of speech, liberty of the prers, and freedom of conscience. No possible ca amity which the defeat of the Army bill can occasion is comparable with these which will and must fallow its passage without the important and indispensable check of this provise. The House has a perfect right, and it is its bounden duty to stand fast in its integrity against this dangerous power sought to by the President, sauctioned by the Sensate, and subversive of the Constitutional rights of the critical of Kanssa. Let it stand fast. If we cannot have an army without its being made the oppressors of the people, and the maintainers of barbarue, il egal, and whiched legislation, let it be disbanded forece."

The people will, in my opinion, respond to this decla ration. Let the army be disbanded forever rather that enforce these infamous enactments, or uphold the usernation in Kansas. Almost every township of the North has furnished actual settlers to Kansas. Are North has furnished actual settlers to Kausas. Are Senators on the other side infatuated enough to believe that the people will sustain you in your career of madters in foreing down the throats of their kindred and friends in Kausas with the saber and bayonet these enactments? When the brutal boast of the British officer that he would cram the stampe down the throats of our fathers with the bit of his sword is applauded by their descendants, then, and not till then, will the people of the Free States applaud your efforts to cram these uncertistian, inhuman, and findish laws down people of the Free States appliand your efforts to cram these unchristian, inhumam, and fiendish laws down the throats of their brethren in distant Kansas with the salter of the dragoon—enactments which the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Ciayton) declares would send even John C. Calhoun to the Penitenriary. But Senators are shocked at the grant of power to the Executive, by the proposition of the House to re-quire the President to preserve peace in the Territory, to repel invacing hordes of armed men, and to protect from unlawful seizures and searches persons and propquire the President to preserve peace in the Territory, to repel invacing hordes of armed men, and to protect from unlawful seizures and searches persons and property in and on the national highways leading to the Territory. Their comments upon this proposition, I must say, without intending any disrespect to Senators, have degenerated into quibbling technicalities unworthy of the Senate Chamber. Do not these Senators know that the Missouri River is now held in the hands of organized bands of robbers, which the law protounces on all our rivers where the sea closs and flows, pirates? Do they not know that the Missouri river was made a national highway in 1820 by Act of Congress? Do they not know that this grant of power simply clothes the President with the authority to protect persons and property on this national highway, and any other national highway leading into the Territory, from the unlawful seizures of these river-pirate by the army, as he is now by law empowered to use the navy on the rivers where the sea clobs and flows? Senators profess to see in this grant of power authority to establish martial law on all the avenues of the United States that point toward Kansar. Sir, I think the intelligent people of the country will think all this mere quibbling. If Senators grant of power authority to establish martial law on all the avenue of the United States that point toward Kansar. Sir, I think the intelligent people of the country will think all this mere quibbling. If Senators will read the Army acts of 1795 and 1807, and the Force bill, to called, to execute the revenue laws, when South Carolina nullified those laws, they will see that the power conferred upon the President by this proviso is not greater than is required to protect the people on the Miscouri River against armed bordes of river-robbers and prates. Senators will not have forgotten—surely the Senators will not have forgotten—surely the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglasteannt have forgotten—that a company of peaceful emigrants from Chicago were arrested, robbed, and turned back by these pirates; that a company from Massachusetts was also arrested, robbed, and sent back; that Gov. Robinson was arrested on his way counthe river by these pirate al hordes, and held for days without authority of law. To-day that national highway, the Missouri River, is closed against emigrants from the Free States. I hold in my hand a letter written by Dr. S. G. Howe of Bocton, a gentleman where name is associated with the cause of Liberty and Humanity who fought for Grecian independence sufferent in a Firestian dourgeon for sympathizing with European Democrate, and if his philauthropic science has not opened the eyes of the blind, it has almost made them forget their misfortune. Dr. Howe, who has been traveling in Kansas, says:

"Tell it to the country that Missourians baving blocked up the feet a verter to Kansas by the river, we now stretching a cer-

een traveling it. Kansas, says:
"Tell it to the country that Missourians, having blocked up the treat avenue to Kansas by the river, are now stretching a cor-len infernale across the Northern frontier, to shut out all emi-

den internale actus the Northern frontier, to shut out all emi-grants from the Free States.

"The highways and the byways to Kansas are in the hands of men who are utterly lawies, who are no better than brigands. It is a bitter mockery to say that smu may so on peaceably, and if insulted, or robed, or beaten, he may so and seek justice

and if insulted, or robsed, or besten, he may go and seek justice at law.

The decent just men, and they are not a few in those places, are utterly cowed and operaidden by dranken bullies. There is a te gan of terror there jand a Northern man, especially a Massachnewite man must either go skulking through, contealing his birth place, and his anti-slavery sentiments, or risk being arrested bullied, matreated, perhaps even murdered.

Gov. Shannon, the man to whom your President intusted the Executive power when the Slave Propagands demanded the immolation of Reeder, and whom now your Executive has finng so ignominously away, distributed the arms of the United States to bands of lawless men that are now rowing over the Territory.

awless men that are new roving over the Territory awhese men that are new foring over the Territory obbing, plundering, murdering, or bovering on the frottiers, ready to enter the Territory at the call o Atchison, that frank, outspoken marander chieftain who, at least to do him justice,

Will leave a Ruffan's name to other times,

Linked with one wirtee and a thousand crimes."

The President has recalled Shannon. This proviso authorizes the President to recall the arms he distributed to men who are disturbing the peace of the

Territory. The right to do this is as clear as is the duty to do it. Mr. President, the venerable Senator from Michigan (Mr. Case) indulges in the expression of the hope that the people will rise and rebuke what he is pleased to call the sectionalism of the House of Representatives. If that House is sectional in its feelings or its actions, it is sectional because the people are sectional. The people elected that House, and they supposed they had secured a decisive majority of national men in favor of arresting that sectional policy which is extending over the Continent a local, sectional institution, which is converting our Democratic Government into the instrument of the most sectional, domineering aristocracy the sun in his most sectional, domineering aristocracy the sun in hi course across the heavens now looks down upon. Bu the people have been deceived—betrayed by men who have failen before the seductions of that power the people have been deceived—betrayed by men who have failen before the seductions of that power that assumes with haughty mien to direct the policy of the Republic. Thank God, the people—unlike their brethren in Kansas—are yet free to right their own wrongs. They can ignominiously hurl from their places their faithless representatives. The Senator from Michigan (Mr. Cass) should not lose confidence in the capacity of the people to preserve their free institutions because they are rising in the dignity of freemen to throw off the domination of that privileged class which has grasped the reins of power, and uses the Democratic party as its instrument. Power is passing from the men who have been the obedient agents of that sectional Oligarchy. That such men, in these days of their waning power, should lose faith in the people they have misrepresented, is not unnatural. When the Dutchess of Orleans turned away from the French National Assembly with her son, the royal beir, while the cry "it is too late" sour ded in her ear, she doubtless thought the institutions of France were reeling around her. While the Senator's friend, Louis Phillipe, was tossing in that little skiff which bore him across the waves of the British Channel from his throne, which had gone down beneath the throes of popular liberty, he doubtless thought that the institutions of France were falling with the falling fortunes of his family. The dynasty of the voncer branch of the Bourbons went down thought that the institutions of France were falling with the falling fortunes of his family. The dynasty of the younger branch of the Bourbons went downbut France survives. Let not the Senator from Michigar—let not his associates indulge in the illusion that the free institutions of the Republic will share their falling fortunes. When that procititude Democracy the Slave Powerbas debanched goes down, as it will go down, before the rising spirit of a free people, the free institutions of America will survive in all their original vigor, purity and splendor.

## KANSAS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Aug. 14, 1856. The City of Leavenworth has suffered this Summer for her participation in and toleration of the ruffiablem which disgraced her in the early Summer. During the early part of the season business was brisk, and buildings of all kinds were in rapid course of erection. A new and important river trade, not only for the country surrounding it, but for the whole valley of the Kaw, was beginning to pour through Leavenworth. New, the Missouri River trade, so far as Kansas is concerned, is shredded down by Border-Ruffian piracy until it is comparatively unimportant. The river boats, also, have suffered. The river is now in very good stage for the Summer, but there are few boats running. Many of the steamers have been laid up in the docks, and even those few still in the trade have a dull business. These are part of the mischiefs of this gigantic system of fraud and violence by which Kansas is to be reduced from Freedom to Slavery. Of course there is not lacking the usual number of busitess moralists who affect to deplore all this,

although they would do little or nothing to prevent although they would do little or nothing to prevent
it. With them the principle of Republicanism is
a comparatively worthless thing. So far as it
affects their pockets they are sensitive; but too
many of them would be willing to purchase exemption from these pecuniary evils by any sacrifice
of principle or public security. Money is with
them "the one thing needful," and to this arch
ruler of civilization they are so blindly devout as
to sacrifice even their future money interests for a to sacrifice even their future money interests for little fancied advantage in the present.

Border Ruffianism is fearfully exercised at the ingress to the Territory of emigration from the Free States, through Iowa. The length and expense of that route and the expectation of being able to stop it, had kept them comparatively satisfied, so long as none got in. The entrance of the emigration that comes with Lane, causes an intensely bitter feeling. So familiar have the Border Ruffians become with the perversion of United States authority, that they clamor for the exclusion of emigration from Free States with a zeal which would look ridiculous if the past conduct of the National Government had not given them too much reason for this outrageous demand. They demand that none but small parties should be permitted to enter. In this they have their usual amount of plausibility for outside circulation. It is not difficult to represent a body of emigrants. sufficiently large and well armed to take care of itself, as an "invading army." If those emigrants were to come in small companies, none of them would be permitted to arm. ild be permitted to enter. No emigration from the Free States has been permitted where it could the Free States has been permitted where it could be prevented. Violence, robbery, insult, and every other obstacle to such emigration has blocked the path of these emigrants, and those who could not thus be intimidated were sent back. The emigration in question got in unmolested, simply because it was streng enough to be able to get in, otherwise Gen. Richardson and his "militia" could and scould have kept them out. Whatever pretension may be made elsewhere, there is no concealment here of the fact that the accession to the strength of the Free-State voters is the true cause of objection to the emigration is

question.

I do not know what may be attempted by the Border Ruffians, but owing to the excitement that exists in Platte and Buchanan counties, I would not be surprised if there was another invasion. The bitter feeling which any accession to the Free-State numbers creates, is a sufficient indication of the determination of the Pro-Slavery party to re

Leavenworth is now comparatively quiet, but it is the quietness of submission. Prominent Free State men have to take care how they act; and, although there is a majority of Free-State men in the place, the contiguity to Missouri makes them

afraid to act in the defensive.

There is still quite a sprinkling of the young Southerners about Leavenworth; but owing to their conduct, chiefly their plundering inclinations, they are in bad odor with both parties. Only two days ago, some of them knocked down and robbed a Spaniard, and scarcely a day passes without some indication of their industry. Their victims are not all Free-State men, either.

REVIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Aug. 17, 1856. This has been a busy week in Lawrence, and rather an encouraging one to the freemen all through the State. A Vigilance Committee has been formed, comprising all the citizens of the Territory, and extending into all the settlements of any consequence. Hestilities were commenced by a body of Georgi

ane, in the neighborhood of Petawatamie Creek going to a man's house and committing a rape or his wife and daughter, during his absence at Kansas City. The neighbors assembled, highly excited determined on instant revenge. They were not sufficiently strong to storm the stronghold in which the villains were fortified, it being a block-house, and they not in possession of artillery. The people sent to Lawrence for assistance, but Lawrence was likewise destitute of the requisite artillery. "Col. Cook," however, determined to have some and, as if to give him a chance, the Georgians at Franklin commenced unwonted depredations upon the settlers, brutally murdering Major Hoyt of this place, mashing his head and mangling his body in a most shocking manner, for the purpose, it is thought, of preventing his corpse from being recognized. After mutilating his body in this way they buried it; and after his friends found it out

they had it disinterred, recognized and re-buried.

In the mean time, however, a body of the Lawrence men had gone over to the assistance of the people at Potawatamie, without waiting for artil-lory. At their appearance before the enemy's fortified blockhouse, he incontinently pulled up

pege and started off. The Lawrence men then returned, and on the evening of their arrival, marched over to Franklin, and after a sharp struggle of about an hour succeeded in compelling a sur-render, with a loss of one killed, two severely, and two slightly wounded, beside capturing a fine six pounner, and considerable other things, contra-

band of war. After this event, complaint came in of the ence and violence of a fortified camp on Washington Creek, about four miles from my claim. It was determined that this camp should be removed more particularly as it was in part composed of the men, and I have heard since of some of the offi the men, and I have heard since of some of the opicers, of Company I, U. S. A., regular cavalry,
stationed in this Territory by our most benignant Administration for the "protection"
of the people. There was a most intense desire to get at these fellows.
The expedition to attack them called the people
forth in all directions. Lawrence was drained,
and the country around furnished promptly its quota of sturdy arms and manly hearts. But the heroes of the blockhouse defeated all our calculations of glory. The Southern chivalry ran away; they did not dare to face the "cowardly Abo-litionists," and try the metal of our Yankee blades, whose wicked glitter inspired their horses to their utmost speed. We must not, of course, suppose that the effect was produced on the menof course not—but on the horses: the horses would run, and how could the chivalry help—sure enough, how could they! They fled as fast as their horses could travel to Lecompton. That night these doughty heroes succeeded in capturing five men, strangers in the country, who were lost in an effort to find the way from Topeka to Law rence. They were arrested near Lecompton. Four of these prisoners were taken to Lecompton. and the other handed over to the delicate custod of one Titus, living half a mile from Lecompton the greatest bully and villain in the Territory. Titus, with that affectionate politeness peculiar to him, put a pistol to the head of his prisoner, and promised him, in the most highly polished phraseology, "to shoot him the next morning—G—d d—n him—or on sight of the first Yankee who came to rescue him."

After the retreat of the chivalry from their camp on Washington Creek, our force returned to Lawrence, but on the second day following, the 16th August, 432 men, including fifty horsemen, and one piece of artillery, were within a mile of Mr. Titus's house. The horsemen surrounded it about sunrise. There were a number of tents outside the house, in which persons were engaged cooking. These persons made their way toward the barn in something of a burry. From the house a firing was kept up for an hour and a half. One of our men was mortally, and three slightly wounded. the mean time, however, the cannon came up, under the command of Capt. Biggerton, and from a gentle rise in front began to play upon the walls of friend Titus's edifice. The old type of the demol-ished office of The Herald of Freedom had made an impression on the Border-Ruffians such as the manufacturer never contemplated. After six shots Titus "caved," with a loss of two killed and five wounded. His castle was thereupon burned, and himself and comrades taken prisoners, and conveyed to Lawrence for trial, before the Committee.

This expedition was intended for Lecompton; but being altogether a volunteer movement, gotten up without the knowledge of "Col. Cook," and the greatest confusion reigning in every company except that of Lawrence, the leaders thought it more prudent to retire for further preparation

In this I think they acted wisely.

The work done so far (in one week), sums as follows: four well-provisioned strongholds broken up, seven hundred and fifty men routed, four killed and ten wounded.

The Border Ruffians are now, no doubt, scouring all the Missouri counties for assistance. If they are able they will give us a sharp game to play but if we do not enere them on their own stand I am very much mistaken. We will, of course be greatly outnumbered; but at this work we may be able to "pluck resolution from a great despair," and find victory where we look for death But come what may, we can only "trust in God 'and keep our powder dry."

THE ATTACK ON FRANKLIN. From Our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T , Aug. 20, 1856. The last four or five days have been marked by a series of incidents which form another chapter in Kansas's eventful history. The rumors which

bave been carried back to you from Missouri and her Border Ruffians have no do been alarming enough, and it may have perpiexed those weak in faith, in whose minds the past experience in Kansas affairs is not very vivid, to determine whether the friends of Freedom here have, through desperation, grown less discreet, or if the Border Ruffians were manufacturing capital with which to cover up further schemes of villainy. I will en deavor to give the readers of THE TRIBUNE clear and succinct account of the recent occur-rences up to the present moment for fear other let-ters may have failed to get through Missouri in these troubled times.

All of the recent occurrences are directly and solely traceable to the conduct of the bands of young Scuthern emigrants, or Buford's men. These fellows have been coming into the Territory for weeks back, and wherever they pitched their camp trouble began. In fact, their object was to make trouble. Well aware that they could act with perfect impunity, so far as law and legal officers are concerned, it is not astonishing that these bands of reckless young men should have acted as they have done. Inspired by those who batred of the Free-State settlers, and having all a hatred of the Free-State settlers, and having all their hopes of distinction and plunder based on the occurence of these difficulties, they of course sought them. It will be remembered that they were not only permitted to enter the Territory, but invited by letter from Gov. Shannon to Col. Buford. But little pretension to being "actual settlers" did these men ever make, for, with whatever they have an invited between they have a set of they are invested. sins they are justly chargeable, they have not a tithe of the hypocrisy of their political apoligists, and yet, what little pretensions they did make have been proven by their conduct to be a farce. Yet it was not for this that they ever encountered the strong arm of outraged Free-State men. To speculate on the comparative rights of "armed emigrants" and "peaceful settlers," may suit political theorists outside of Kansas, but the unmeaning clap trap of this is understood here. American citizens have a constitutional right to bear arms and to take arms with them when they emigrate to Kansas, should they see proper. Indeed no sensible emigrant would think of going to Kan sas without them ever since Missouri invaded her ballot boxes and stained her soil with the blood of Free-State settlers. Be they from the North or South, no one here questions the right of men to take the necessary steps for their own defense The difficulties we deplote are chargeable to an other source. I suppose no sensible man would ask that a person whose dearest rights, whose property and life are menaced, should be disarmed "in order to keep the peace." Neither do the Free-State settlers pretend that they have the right to drive out these actilers may be considered. right to drive out these settlers merely because they live in camps and do not make bona fide improvements. Had the Free-State men really been desirous of a pretext, they have, unfortunately for them, got something much more tangible to work

The affair at Osawattamie, of which I sent detailed account, was the first of the recent dis-turbances, although not at all connected with any of the other occurrences. The camp of Georgians there had become an unendurable pest to the neighborhood they had infested for weeks. No traveler could pass the roads without being me lested. Free State men were taken prisoners, robbed, and abused. It was at the instance of the robbed, and abused. It was at the instance of the settlers close to this Georgian camp that an expedition was planned to put a stop to its opertions. Even after much had been endured, it was not done until an appeal had been made to the troops, and had failed. Then, as I mentioned when I gave an account of the occurrence, there was no fight, because the Georgians field as soon as they were menaged. were menaced.

The most gross accounts of this occurrence have been circulated on the Missouri border, and it has

been styled the "Burning of a Georgian Colony," &c., and "driving out women and children," all of which is barefacedly false. No woman to children were with them, nor did they have my

town to burn.

This affair had blown over, several days inte-This affair had blown over, several days intervening before anything else occurred, and as as Georgians had gone back to Missouri, where they had been most of the Summer, it was thought the there would be no more of it. Even before the dispersion of the camp below Osawattamie, the complaints had been made of the camp on Wastington Creek. It will be remembered that they among their other operations, drove several settlers from Illinois from their homes, burning down their houses. They had made seven threats of extermination against Free-State settlers generally, and the settlers all along the Wasterusa, and its lower tributaries of which Washington Creek is one, were kept in a state of alarm. Messenger after messenger had a state of alarm. Messenger after messenger had been sent to Lawrence and to other points for help to drive them out, in order to put a stop to their lawless conduct and pillage. Under these circumstances the Free-State men of Lawrence acted with as much prudence as could be desired. Sec. eral appeals were made to the troops, but Major Sedgwick invariably declined to interfere, etaling that he had no authority to do so. He, on more than one occasion, said that he thought the settlen would be justified in defending themselves against any of their aggressions; and as the military arm was thus powerless to protect the Territory, and the farce of law altogether powerless against them, there did not appear to be any other remedy left. On the 11th and 12th, messengers had gone to Major Sedgwick's camp from Lawrence to urge on that officer the necessity of something being promptly done in the case. Major Sedgwick, in promptly done in the case. Major Sedgwick, in reply, gave assurance that the camp in question was a peaceable one, and that Free Statemen could go to it safely with any complaint they might have to make. Major Sedgwick, who is an impartial and gentlemanly officer, had doubtless been grossly deceived by these fellows.

In compliance with the request of citizens of Lawrence, Major D. S. Hoyt went over to the Georgian camp, intending to inform them of the complaints made against them, and to see what they had to say about it. As his mission was a peaceful one, it was deemed better that he should go perfectly unarmed. He was received by the Georgians courteously at first, but was subse-quently taken prisoner and basely shot—his body when found being riddled with bullets. Major Host was a man of some 32 or 33 years. His family connections live in Deerfield, Mass. Pro-vious to Kansas difficulties he was a strong Administration Democrat. He served in Mexico un-der Gen. Scott. He has been an active Free-State man, and was generally esteemed.

It would be needless to say that the account of this outrage, which was not long in reaching Law-rence, pointed to the remedy of arms as inexora-bly indispensable. And here it would be necessary to explain why the attack was first made on Franklin. The Georgians had also a camp at Franklin. This was their first regular station out of Westport. This point they have always held with the utmost tenacity during difficulties. A mejority of the residents of the town, and by far the larger portion of those in the surrounding country are Free-State men; so the idea of attacking the town itself is of course out of the question. The camp of Georgians and Carolinians (all of these Southerners go under these heads, although numbers of them are, in point of fact, wild Missouri borderers) was in full communion and daily intercourse with that on Washington Creek. Those at Franklin chiefly occupied a blockhouse or fortthe same that was stormed at the battle o Franklin last 4th of June, and which was spared then, as there were several wounded Carolinians in it. They had made it stronger, and beside a in it They had made it stronger, and beside a considerable quantity of small arms, had a six-pounder brass connon stored in it. This piece belongs to the State of Missouri, nearly all the cannon in the hands of that doughty Commonwealth being in or about Kansas. It was one of the pieces brought over by Gen. Atchison in May last, and left by him at that time so as to be convenient for future operations. It was not took venient for future operations. It was not really as much the object to secure these arms as to prevent part of the enemy from acting in their rear, and it was accordingly resolved to attack the fort at Franklin first. It was merely a piece of mili-tary strategy actually indispensable—the camp at Franklin being fully identified with the same troubles, the men there having played their part

At Franklin, as you have been informed, the en-emy resisted, and being securely posted, it was found almost impossible to dislodge them. They were enabled to fire on the Free-State men without being themselves exposed. Before an attack was made, they were summoned to surrender. This preliminary proceeding merely enabled them to be on their guard and more fully prepared for resistance. After three hours hard firing, the Free-State men succeeded in getting some combus fire, the occupants of the fort threw down the arms and fled. No efforts were made to prevent their escape. The Free-State men had neither use nor desire for prisoners, whom they did not want to abuse and would only be burdened in keep ing. The orders were, not to make prisoners, but o fight them as long as they were willing to fight and when they threw down their arms and ran, to

et them go.

The fort at Franklin having been thus demolished, and the cannon and a large quantity of small arms being taken, the Free-State volunteers, unde terred by the fatigue of several hours fighting, marched direct on Washington Creek that night, taking the cannon with them. The Georgian cam was eight miles distant, up and across the Wake rusa. The news of their coming preceded them and before the brave and stern band of outrage The news of their coming preceded them. Kansas freemen reached their harassing enemy that enemy, panic struck, had fled. The demoli

tion of their deserted and unfinished fort, and the recovery of Hoyt's body, which was not at first recognized, completed the night's work.

The next attack was made on the camp close to the house of Col. Titus. To this a part of those who had fled from the camp on Washington Creek, had gone. Of the past conduct of this infamous Floridian, it would be useless to speak. Suffice it to say, that he has been as active as he has been unscrupulous and remorseless. As I stated in my letters, when he robbed young Mr. Smith of his claim, burning his house and maltreating h m which event, your readers will remember, oc-curred some time sgo—he, fearful of the consecurred some time sgo—ne, learful of the conse-quences of his rescality, got a company of United States dragoons to guard his house. Of this dis-graceful service the dragoons very shortly grew tired, and left him. He then stationed a party, numbering some thrity or forty, of the Southerners close to his heuse. These lived chiefly in tents, as he had no other accommodations for them. Recently they erected a blockhouse of logs. For weeks back this camp had been notorious for stealing horses, and it was suspected that the gallant Titus aided and encouraged them in this work.

After the destruction of the forts at Franklin and Washington, this other camp was the only one close to Lawrence, or situated in the dense Free State settlement in that quarter. It was deemed advisable that this nest be also broken up, since hostilities had been commenced. It was consequently attacked a day or two afterward. Here the Pro-Slavery men, who were aware of the hos-tile intentions against them, made every prepara-tion for a desperate resistance; and here, as at tion for a desperate resistance; and here, as at Franklin, they showed more spirit than they have often done. As they fought with comparative security to themselves, being sheltered by their blockhouse, the firing was pretty fierce on both sides, until the six-pound howitzer taken at Franklin was brought to bear on their fort. On the second discharge of this piece they ran out a white flag at one of the port-holes of their fort. On this the Free-State men ceased firing and adthis the Free-State men ceased firing and advanced, supposing the enemy about to surrender, when the Pro-Slavery men poured in a volley on them wounding four or five Pree-State men. This violation of the white flag would have justified their externinstion, according to the stern rules of war, but it was not avenged. Several escaped, among whom was Major Clarke, the United States Indian Agent; but nineteen prisoners were taken, including Titus, who was wounded, as were sevral others of their number. The Free-State men